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From the London Papers, Aug. 17.

LONDON

A Paragraph in ſeveral of the daily papers of laſt Wedneſday ſtates, that the Palmier and Victoire, of 74 guns each, and the Caton, Actionaire, Reflechi, Solitaire, and Triton, of 64 guns each, are coming home from the Weſt Indies, with convoy, and that *afterwards* Mr de Graſſe's fleet will conſiſt of *twenty-one* ſail of the line. This, our naval correſpondent ſays, is very erroneous The Palmier cannot be coming home, for ſhe was *loſt* ſeveral months ſince; and the Actionaire is cruizing off the Cape of Good Hope, with Monſ. Tranjoly. And when the other ſhips leave Mr de Graſſe, his whole fleet will conſiſt of only theſe ſhips:

Le Ville de Paris,	106	L'Intrepid,	74
Le Languedoc,	90	Le Pluton,	74
L'Auguſte,	80	Le Sceptre,	74
Le Magnanime,	80	Le Scipion,	74
Le St Eſprit,	84	Le Souverein,	74
Le Bourgogne,	74	L'Union,	74
Le Diademe,	74	L'Hector,	64
L'Hercule,	74	Le Vaillant,	64
	16 ſail of the line.		

To oppoſe this French fleet in the Weſt Indies, we ſhall have there, on the return of the Princeſs Royal, Albion, Ruſſel, Ruby, and Intrepid, (which are expected home) the following ſhips of the line:

Barfleur,	90	Princeſſa,	70
Gibraltar,	80	Ramillies,	74
Sandwich,	98	Reſolution,	74
Ajax,	74	Shrewſbury,	74
Alcide,	74	Terrible,	74
Invincible,	74	Torbay,	74
Monarch,	74	Belliqueux,	74
Montague,	74	Panther,	60
	16 ſail of the line.		

The two ſquadrons on the American ſtation are nearly equal in ſhips of the line, viz.

London,	98	Neptune,	84
Royal Oak,	74	Duc de Burgogne,	80
Bedford,	74	Conquerant,	74
Robuſt,	74	Ardent,	64
America,	64	Provence,	64
Europe,	64	Eveille,	64
Prudent,	64	Jaſon,	64
	512	Sagittaire,	64
			558

At preſent the French have the ſuperiority of 46 guns; but when the Prince George of 98, the Canada of 74, and the Lion of 64, get there with Rear-Admiral Digby, we ſhall have an over-balance of 90 guns.

Upon the compariſon of our force in the Weſt Indies and America, it is evident that Government hath not been inattentive to provide all the ſtrength that the circumſtances of our fleet can admit.

All the ſhips that went out to the Weſt Indies with Admiral Byron muſt come home this year. They are ſeven in number. At leaſt a dozen ſail are wanted to replace them; but, where they are to be procured, or from what ſtation we can poſſibly ſpare ſo large a force as twelve ſail of the line, now that we have the Dutch to cope with, it is difficult to ſay.

The letters by the laſt Leeward Iſland mail mention, that De Graſſe was apparently preparing to go to America, where he will carry 20 ſail of the line, all clear ſhips. Sir George Rodney muſt of neceſſity follow him, if only to watch his motions; though we truſt he will be able to make the French Admiral repent of his temerity before many months elapſe.

There remained at the Texel when the fleets which engaged Admiral Parker ſailed from thence, the Prince Frederick of 60 guns, Admiral Tromp 56, Glenthorſt 56, Princeſs Royal 56, Zuyldevelt 44, Loo 44, and Landweroon 44, beſides frigates; and the Unie of 64, and a 50 gun-ſhip were then daily expected from Amſterdam; ſo that the Dutch will not be driven to ſuch ſtraits to make up another ſquadron as ſome perſons have thought. On the contrary, there is reaſon to believe they will ſoon repair the damage their northern ſquadron has ſuffered.

They write from Cadiz, that they have lately conſtructed at that port ſix frames which have only one deck, and are the length and breadth of a ſhip of 60 guns. Each mounts 18 guns, 32 pounders, beſides two twenty-inch mortars. They draw only a few feet water, and will be employed againſt the fortreſs of Gibraltar, which they hope to reduce before the preſent campaign cloſes, being now provided with every neceſſary for that work.

They write from Paris the 4th inſtant, that a ſquadron, conſiſting of one ſhip of 80 guns, four of 74, two of 64, and five frigates, is ordered to be immediately equipped at Breſt from the ſhips remaining at that port; they are to be victualled for ſix months; and it is ſaid, that the Comte D'Eſtaing, by expreſs direction of his Majeſty, will have the command. If this ſhould turn out to be the caſe, there is not a doubt of its being intended for ſome very important enterprize, in caſe of the abſence of the Engliſh fleet. It is probable ſome troops will be embarked on board them, though there is no talk of any thing of that ſort at preſent. The St Maloes fleet was to ſail on the above-mentioned day. We hope to hear of this operation ſoon.

An expreſs is gone to New York, by a cutter, from Plymouth, which ſailed two days after the news arrived of the Lively being taken.

The Emperor's manner of running over Europe does not indicate the talents of a formidable politician. He ſees only the difference of the roads, inns, and the appearances of principal towns, which furniſh but ſlight preſumptions in regard to the important circumſtances of a nation. There ſeem to be men of real wiſdom in the Cabinet of Vienna; but from the Emperor's manner of travelling, one might be induced to ſuppoſe, that he is only a man of pleaſure, though in a ſuperior ſenſe.

Alderman Crichton, whoſe character is very much eſteemed, has lately enliſted under the banners of Wilkes and Liberty, and was introduced to the Middleſex freeholders by the members, when they dined together at the annual meeting. It is generally believed if Alderman Harley ſhould die, of which at this time there is a great probability, that he will certainly be the popular candidate, and come in for the city of London; but if he ſhould not live till after the 29th of next month, the Sheriff cannot be elected, being returning officer,

The following is thought to be pretty nearly the number of ſeamen now employed in the navies of the ſeveral powers, excluſive of thoſe employed by the belligerent powers in the tranſport ſervice:

Great Britain	116,546
France	98,230
Spain	50,375
Holland	19,260
Sweden	10,430
Denmark	9,240
Ruſſia	14,960

Laſt week, his Grace the Duke of Manchеſter, General Tryon, Colonel Bullock, and ſeveral other officers of diſtinction, viſited the fort on the Danes, near Yarmouth, and ſaw the old cannon remounted, and fired with ball. The guns, though placed there in the reign of Charles the Second, were free from any defect, and anſwered beyond expectation. The fort mounts ten 24 pounders, and five ſix pounders.

A correſpondent from Exeter informs us, that the aſſizes for the county ended there on Thurſday laſt, and that in that extenſive county, only one priſoner was caſt for death; but that an action for crim-con. brought by an attorney at law, againſt a navy Captain, afforded much matter for ſpeculation to all ranks of people, the Court, on this occaſion, being fuller than it has been known in the memory of the oldeſt man living. The cauſe was tried before Baron Peryn; and the trial laſted from ſeven o'clock in the morning till near four in the afternoon, when a verdict was given for the plaintiff, 1000 l. damages, with coſts.—Serjeant Groſe, Serjeant Kirby, Meſſrs Morice and Fanſhawe, were Counſel for the plaintiff, and Meſſrs Widmore and Pitt for the defendant: Our correſpondent remaks, that the evidence was of ſuch a nature as is not quite fit to be recorded in a news-paper. The principal evidence was a nurſe, who was not altogether unlike "Juliet's nurſe;" ſhe prattled for an hour and half, to the no ſmall entertainment of the Court. Our correſpondent reminds us of "Major Sturgeon" in his concluding obſervation, when he ſays, that from ſome ſingular circumſtances in the trial, gentlemen muſt be cautious, for the future, how they intrigue *in boots*; ſince when they are *newly blacked*, they are apt to daub a lady's *white* ſtockings.

Many will decry the Americans as ungrateful and inſenſible of benefits done them by the Britiſh, (as they affect to tell us). Many examples may be produced to confute this aſperſion, and prove their attention in rewarding thoſe friends whoſe talents have been employed in promoting their favourite plan of independence. The following paragraph, taken from a Rhode-Iſland paper, is one inſtance of the truth of theſe aſſertions:

"*Hartford, in Connecticut, May* 8, 1781.

"The *Senatus Academicus* of Yale College, have conferred the Doctorate of Laws upon his Excellency General Waſhington, and alſo on the Reverend Dr Price, of London."

Extract of a letter from on board the Ajax man of war.

"You need not write here any more, as we ſhall very ſhortly quit this ſtation, and go to New York, from whence we ſhall not return till the hurricane months are over. I very ſincerely hope to ſee England next ſpring. Our ſhip will very probably come home at that time. It is impoſſible to live here with any tolerable decency, every article is ſo very dear. The ſhips from Ireland have been lucky in coming ſafe, or a famine muſt have happened in ſome of the iſlands. The Weſt Indies, once ſo flouriſhing, exhibit a picture of poverty and diſtreſs; and, what is worſe, without any preſent hope of an emancipation."

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, June 30.

"The frequency of flags of truce of late, has cauſed a ſuſpicion of their being only concealed ſpies, which come here for no other purpoſe than to make their obſervations on what is going forward in this garriſon; a general order, therefore, has been iſſued by General Elliot, that in future the boats ſo employed ſhall not be permitted to come beyond certain limits, of which the ſeveral centinels and others are ordered to be very careful, on pain of the ſevereſt puniſhment."

Extract of a letter from Rotterdam, Aug. 6.

"The Admiralty of the Meaſe have juſt publiſhed a proclamation to invite ſeamen and ſhip-wrights into the ſervice. It is impoſſible to conceive the backwardneſs the ſailors diſcover to enter on board the men of war, and the difficulties occaſioned thereby. We have four or five ſhips here, but can neither fit or man them for want of hands."

Extract of a letter from Newcaſtle under Line, in Staffordſhire, dated Auguſt 6.

"I have juſt heard of a moſt melancholy accident, which happened on Saturday night laſt, at Talk at Hill, five miles from this place. A road waggon, from London to Liverpool, belonging to a Mr Twiſs, going down a ſteep hill there, one of the wheels took fire, by which a barrel of gun-powder caught the flames, and burſt the waggon, killed five of the horſes, and five paſſengers that were in the waggon, and ſevered the waggoner's leg and arm from his body, from the ſeverity of which he expired immediately; a woman and child who were in the waggon have not yet been found, nor any remaining parts of their bodies, though much blood was ſhed where they ſat. The exploſion alſo damaged ſome dwelling houſes that were contiguous to the road."

Extract of a letter from Cork, Aug. 6.

"Laſt Thurſday arrived at Cove, the brig Pallas, Captain Iſaac Kelſick, from Workington to this place, with coals; on the 27th ult. he was taken about one league from the Saltees, by the Fanny lugger privateer, Patrick Dowling maſter, mounting 16 guns (who ſailed from Dunkirk) and ranſomed for 500 guineas; ſome of the crew of the privateer told Captain Kelſick's men, that they had 25 ranſomers on board, and that their ranſom bills amounted to near 40,000 l. How ſhamefully the coaſt of Ireland is neglected!

"Laſt Friday four men were committed to the county goal, one of them an officer belonging to the Tartar private ſhip of war of France, and the others Pilots, belonging to Crookhaven. They were found reconnoitering the S. W. coaſt of this kingdom, in order to cut out the veſſels lying there, having laid a ſcheme for that purpoſe. They intended cutting out a Dutch prize lying in the harbour of Baltimore, on the night of the day on which they were taken, by Captain Donnovan, of his Majeſty's revenue cruizer."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Aug. 9.

"Yeſterday, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the firſt ſtone of the New Cuſtom-houſe was laid by Mr Semple's and Darly's two foremen, who had thus the honour of immortalizing themſelves on the occaſion. Let not the public, however, imagine, that theſe two workmen are to carry off the more blooming part of the fame. They were godfathers only to the ſtone by proxy, repreſenting the perſonages of L—e G——r, Eſq; and the Right Honourable J—— B——rr——nd. To the everlaſting credit of his Excellency the L—d L——t, it is reported, he abſolutely refuſed to be concerned in the *dirty* buſineſs.

"Whatever may be the ſucceſs of the addreſs to his Majeſty, reſpecting the New Cuſtom-houſe, one thing is evident, *viz.* that the K—g made the grant without deigning to trouble himſelf, whether it would be agreeable or diſagreeable to his loyal city of Dublin. If his M——y deemed the citizens of Dublin too inſignificant to know their wiſh on the occaſion, it is hardly to be ſuppoſed he will give himſelf any concern about their petition.

"Whatever injuries and inconveniencies may be ſuppoſed to be done to the citizens of Dublin, by the removal of their Cuſtom-houſe below the Dry Dock, candour muſt allow, that the change is an agreeable circumſtance to all foreign traders to this kingdom; as there is no doubt but they have frequently experienced conſiderable delay, and run great riſks of endangering their veſſels from the preſent ſtate of the river, and confined quay of the Cuſtom-houſe.

"The Commiſſioners are reſolved that if a ſtop is put to the new Cuſtom-Houſe, on the north lotts, in conſequence of the city's petition, that there ſhall be ſomething to demoliſh; the number of carts now employed to draw ſtone and other materials being actually increaſed to one hundred and fifty.

"A few nights ſince a young gentleman was attacked in Meath-ſtreet by three villains, who turned his face to a large gate, whilſt one of them held a knife to his throat, a ſecond pinioned his arms, and a third rifled his pockets, took out his ſhoe and knee buckles, and having ſtripped him to the ſkin, one of the fellows threw his ragged garb over him in exchange. They then proceeded very leiſurly to untwiſt the ribbon from his hair, and the gentleman having begged the robbers in the moſt earneſt manner not to cut off his hair, one of them made a cut of the knife at his throat. They now tied him hands and feet with his garters and his hair ribbon, and made off towards the Combe. Some perſons paſſing by from a neighbouring wake, he cried out for aſſiſtance; but ſeeing a naked object, and having their fears heightened by the ſcene they had juſt left, thoſe to whom he called ran away in terror, and the unfortunate man was conſtrained to remain naked until ſome other perſons going by, leſs troubled with the notion of ghoſts, unbound his hands and feet, and conveyed him to a place of ſafety. No watch being at preſent eſtabliſhed in Meath ſtreet, aſſiſtance could not be afforded through that channel."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Aug. 11.

"Thurſday, Sir John Stewart Hamilton, Bart. High Sheriff of the county of Dublin, attended by the Right Hon. the Earl of Meath, Lord Viſcount Carhampton, the Hon. Col. Luttrell, and ſeveral other freeholders of the county, poſſeſſed of large landed property, waited on his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant with a dutiful petition to his Majeſty againſt the removal of the Cuſtom-houſe, and an addreſs to his Excellency, expreſſive of their hopes that his Excellency would honour them with a ſignal mark of his Excellency's regard to the commercial and perſonal rights of almoſt the whole body of the inhabitants of the city and county."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Auguſt 14.

"To-morrow ſe'ennight the firſt ſtone in the foundation of the new bridge acroſs the river Liffey, near Iſland-bridge, will be laid with the accuſtomed form and ceremony, by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, accompanied by the High Sheriff of the county of Dublin, and the Truſtees of the Circular Road.

"We hear, that the workmen on the new Cuſtom-houſe have at length got the better of the water, as a good part of the foundation is already above the level of the ſprings. Notwithſtanding all the prejudice inculcated and thrown out againſt this great and magnificent undertaking, it is pretty certain, that in leſs than ten years, there will not be a man in Dublin, who will not wonder how any one could have ever ſet their face againſt ſo noble an improvement.

"A conſiderable wager was offered to be laid in a large coffee-houſe, that the new Cuſtom-houſe is one ſtorey high before his Majeſty will return an anſwer to the city addreſs; and that it will be completely finiſhed before the Kilmainham addreſs will receive the like honour. No perſon chuſing to lay the bett, the gentleman offered to take two to one but both addreſſes are put under the cuſhion. It is the opinion of many, that time will ſhow the gentleman's confidence to be well founded.

"We hear, that the enemy's cutter, which made her appearance off our harbour a day or two ſince, hath captured no leſs than five veſſels, three of them being colliers, which were ranſomed. How long muſt Ireland be thus expoſed to the inſults of the moſt paltry armed cruizers! Surely our repreſentatives will raiſe ſupplies next ſeſſions, for having a few frigates on our eſtabliſhment for the defence of the Channel, as well as ſupporting a few regiments for the internal ſafety of the kingdom. Since the inſtitution of our volunteers, the former is a much more urgent adoption than the latter."

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD's, *August* 17.

The Blythe Ann, Finley, and the May and Ann, ——, from carry to Liverpool, were ranſomed the 14th inſt. off the Skerries by a French privateer of 20 twelve-pounders, who had 80 ranſomers on board, beſides the above.

The Alfred, Bolton, of London, is totally loſt at Jamaica, coming round from the Leeward to join the convoy.

The Martha, Ripp, from Jamaica to London, ſprung her foremaſt off Martha Bide, and put back to Montego-Bay.

The Fox, Windſor, has taken and carried into Jamaica a Spaniſh ſhip with 14,000 dollars, beſides a large quantity of Logwood.

The Agnes, Robinſon, from St Euſtatia to Charleſtown, was carried into Hiſpaniola.

The Ann, Furze, from Charleſtown to Quebec, is retaken and carried into Portſmouth in Virginia, and there ſold.

The Stephenſon, Cuthbertſon, from Chriſtianſound, is arrived at Sligo, after being taken, plundered, and ranſomed for 350 l. by two American privateers.

The Friendſhip, Hughes, from Liverpool to Bermudas and Charleſtown, laſt from Antigua, is taken and carried into the Havannah.

The Anna Maria, Swan, took fire at Jamaica, and it is feared will be loſt.

The Nelly, Bradley, from St Lucia, is arrived at Liverpool, after being taken off the Saltees by a lugger of 16 guns, and ranſomed for 5000 guineas.

Lymington, 8. Arrived a privateer of 32 guns, belonging to London, but cannot learn her name; her crew mutined and run away.

Falmouth, 13. Arrived the Lark privateer, Captain Plane, from a cruiſe; off the Lizard fell in with, and engaged, two hours and a quarter, a French privateer of 14 guns and full of men, who attempted to board the Lark three times. The Lark had 3 men wounded, 1 of which is ſince dead; had only 20 men on board the time of the engagement.

The Ann, M'Minn, from Cork, is arrived at Liverpool, after being taken off Holyhead, and ranſomed for 200 guineas.

The Pallas, Cleiland, from London, arrived at Charleſtown, in lat. 23. N. long. 66. W. beat off a privateer of 16 guns, and full of men, after a ſhort, but warm engagement; and the next day beat off another of 18 guns, after an action of two hours and a half.

Portſmouth, 15. The Crafton and Trident men of war are come into harbour. The Monſieur and Recovery are gone out of harbour to Spithead. The Agamemnon has hoiſted a ſignal for convoy to the Quebec ſhips.

Wedneſday, arrived a mail from Jamaica, brought by the Sandwich packet-boat, which ſailed the 3th of June; the fleet was to ſail in three diviſions; the firſt ſailed the ſame day, and the two others were to ſail in two or three days after to join convoy the eaſt end of the iſland.

The Duke of Cumberland, Le Geyt, from St Euſtatia to Jamaica, was loſt going into Montego-Bay.

Two veſſels from Liverpool to Exeter were taken near Holyhead, by two privateers which were cruiſing together the 16th inſtant.

From the London Papers, Aug. 18.

Paris, Auguſt 7. The Chevalier de Graſs, nephew of the General, arrived here this morning: he left the Antilles the 13th of June in the Pandoure cutter, which he commanded, and put into Breſt. The Miniſter of Marine ſays, that the diſpatches which he has brought, contain nothing more than was known before, ſuch as the rencountre between the two ſquadrons, on the 29th of April, the capture of Tobago, &c. and his anſwer to thoſe who deſired to know from what port the Pandoure ſailed, was, "*that he came from the ſea.*"

Hague, Auguſt 9. A private letter from Helder brings advice, that on the 5th of this month there had been, between an *Engliſh* ſquadron of *nine* ſhips of the line, and a *Dutch* ſquadron of *ſeven* ſhips of the line, a very bloody engagement, which continued four hours. We hope to be able to give the particulars of this combat in our next. *Bruſſels Gazette.*

LONDON.

By letters from Holland (by the way of Oſtend) we are informed, that before the Dutch Admiral got into the Texel, four more of his fleet foundered and went to the bottom, and that many lives were loſt.

This day a private letter was produced on the Royal Exchange, from Amſterdam, by way of Oſtend, to a gentleman in the city, aſſuring him that four of the Dutch men of war which were in the engagement with Admiral Parker ſunk in going into the Texel.

Yeſterday morning, about half paſt eight o'clock, his Majeſty, in his poſt chaiſe and four, attended by a party of the Horſe Guards; and the Prince of Wales, in his chaiſe, followed alſo by a party of horſe, and two other carriages with the King and Prince's attendants, ſet off from Kew for Greenwich.

His Majeſty's attendants were the Marquis of Lothian, Gold Stick in Waiting, Lieutenant-Colonel Greville, Equerry, and William Ramus, Eſq; Page to his Majeſty. The Prince of Wales was attended by Lord Southampton and Sir John Dyer, Bart.

They arrived at the Hoſpital about ten o'clock, when all the penſioners, in their new clothes, were drawn up in two lines, the ſchool boys being ranged within them, to receive the royal viſitors, who drove directly through the court, and were ſet down at the Governor's houſe, at which place a repaſt of coffee, chocolate, tea, jellies, fruits, wines, &c. was provided for them.

After half an hour's refreſhment, the King's barge came to the Hoſpital landing-place, in which he embarked, Sir Richard Bickerton ſteering it, and went on board the Princeſs Auguſta yacht, which lay directly off the Hoſpital; the Prince afterwards went on board the William and Mary, which lay a little lower, oppoſite the Brewhouſe.

The wind blowing, however, rather freſh, occaſioned the royal ſtandard hoiſting on board the Princeſs Auguſta, to entangle among the ropes, and (what had rather an ominous appearance) flew for ſome minutes, as it were, at half maſt height.

When the King, Prince, and their attendants were on board, the other company went on board the Chatham yacht, and the three veſſels got under weigh, with a ſalute from two temporary platforms, and ſeveral ſhips at Deptford, which were dreſſed out with a number of flags. As they paſſed Blackwall and Woolwich, they were again ſaluted. The men of war at the latter place were all manned, and gave three cheers.

A great number of ſailing boats accompanied the yachts, and being near high water, and a fair wind, made a delightful proſpect; ſeveral boats alſo went down full of company, but were too late to ſee the yachts ſet off.

His Majeſty and the Prince, with Sir Hugh Palliſer and Lord Sandwich, were dreſſed in a naval blue, with a narrow gold lace.

This morning will be the review at the Nore, after which the King and Prince will go up in the yachts to Sheerneſs and Chatham, from whence they will return to town by land; coaches being ordered down for that purpoſe.

The Auguſta Yacht, in which the King is gone, with his attendants in a ſhip-rigged veſſel, to which ſhe was altered from a ketch (which has only two maſts) on the occaſion of being uſed at Portſmouth, at the time of the great naval review, about ſeven years ago: She carried the Royal Standard at the main-top-maſt-head. The William and Mary had the Royal Standard at the mizen-top-maſt head, on account of having the Prince of Wales on board; and the Duke of Cumberland's flag, as Admiral of the Blue, at her main-top. The Chatham yacht, which is a ſloop, had the Admiralty flag at her main-top-maſt head.

Two State barges, beſides the Admiralty and navy barges, are gone down with the yachts, for the ſole uſe of the Royal Family.

The company will lie on board the reſpective yachts till their return to town.

Yeſterday the following ſingular circumſtances occurred. Juſt as his Majeſty's yacht cleared Woolwich, the Sceptre man of war of 64 guns, which has been ſome time fitting out in the river, took the lead of the King's yacht and proceeded juſt ahead of her as far as the Nore. It was obſerved that the Sceptre is as true to the Crown, as the needle is to the magnet.

As ſoon as his Majeſty and the Prince of Wales ſet out yeſterday morning from Kew, her Majeſty went with the reſt of the Royal family to Windſor, and there propoſe to continue till Wedneſday.

Great numbers of people went down the river yeſterday, to be preſent at his Majeſty's review of Admiral Parker's fleet. His Majeſty was to have a levee on board the Admiral's ſhip, where all the officers were to be introduced to him; and it is thought that ſeveral of the Captains will receive the honour of Knighthood, which, it is ſaid, will be performed on the quarter-deck, that all the petty officers may have the pleaſure of beholding the ceremony.

A complete garriſon is put into Tilbury Fort, oppoſite to Graveſend, which it is imagined the King and Prince of Wales will take an inſpection of, in their excurſion to the Nore.

It muſt give pleaſure (ſays a correſpondent) to every loyal ſubject, to find that our Sovereign, ever ready to encourage his navy, and reward the merits of his officers, is now gone to viſit the brave Admiral Parker. Queen Elizabeth dined on board Admiral Drake's ſhip, and it is amazing to think what effect this had on the minds and conduct of the ſeamen. There is no doubt but the preſent viſit of our Sovereign will be attended with the ſame beneficial conſequences: And to this may be added, that, as his ſon accompanies him, the Britiſh officers and ſeamen will have a favourable opportunity of ſeeing that young Prince in the bloom of youth, who, under the auſpices of Providence, may one day give law to Europe. Heirs to the Crown ſhould ſee as much as is poſſible, for they can never be too well acquainted with every thing that concerns their people. That Prince who knows moſt bids faireſt to reign with the greateſt honour to himſelf, and happineſs to his people, who makes himſelf beſt acquainted with public inſtitutions.

It is to be hoped, that from the late encounter of the Britiſh and Dutch fleets, the eyes of the rulers of both nations will be opened to ſee the folly of their preſent rupture, and to make mutual advances towards a ſolid, firm, and honourable pacification, and friendly compact, to aid and aſſiſt one another againſt the common enemy, who wiſhes nothing more than to ſee theſe two maritime powers annoy and deſtroy one another, for the ſport of France and Spain. In ſuch a conflict, whoſoever of the contending parties are loſers, they are eventually great gainers. The Britiſh and Dutch commonwealths have their intereſts and ſafety ſo interwoven, that whenever the downfal of the one happens, the other will be in great danger of following, by the machinations and exertions of the Bourbon Family Compact.

By the accounts received from on board Admiral Parker's fleet, it is plain that the Dutch Admiral had no ſuſpicion of being forced back to the Texel, as he reſolutely made his convoy wait the deciſion of the day; while, on the contrary, the Engliſh convoy were almoſt out of ſight, and in a fair way for their different ports, before the action began. It is rather extraordinary, that the frigates of neither party engaged, and that there was no attempt on our part to ſeize any of the Dutch convoy.

During the late action between the Engliſh and Dutch ſquadrons, a chain-ſhot took off the head of the pilot of the Berwick, and drove it with ſuch violence againſt Captain Ferguſon, as to beat him flat on the deck, where he lay to all appearance dead, for near ten minutes!—*Morning Herald.*

We are ſorry to hear that no account has been received of the Princeſs Amelia man of war, ſince ſhe parted with Vice-Admiral Parker in the North-ſeas.

Yeſterday the Virginia and Maryland merchants gave a grand entertainment, at the London Tavern, to Lord Dunmore, Governor of Virginia, at which were preſent the Lord Chancellor, Lord Germain, &c. &c. &c.

There is a report, that Admiral Darby's cruizers have fallen in with, and taken, the Emeraude French King's *Engine*, of 32 guns, detached from the combined fleet with diſpatches, which were unfortunately ſunk before ſhe ſtruck.

Yeſterday orders were ſent from the Admiralty to the Commiſſioners of the navy at Plymouth, with directions for fitting out a frigate of large force, for the purpoſe of taking on board his Excellency Major General Mathew, who is appointed Commander in Chief in the Weſt-Indies, in the room of the Hon. Major General Vaughan.

A man of war is likewiſe ordered for taking on board the Earl of Dunmore, who is making immediate preparation to embark for his government in Virginia.

The meſſengers at Lord George Germain's office, are every day kept in readineſs to go off at a minute's warning. Diſpatches of great conſequence being expected to arrive every moment from Lord Cornwallis.

Sir George Colebrooke goes out to Bengal in the courſe of the next month, as a ſenior merchant, and ſhould a vacancy happen in the Council, after his arrival, it is expected that he will be appointed to it.

A letter from Paris, dated the 8th inſt. ſays, "There is a very ſtrong report, that the Count de Guichen has, by order of his court, detached the following ſhips to the Weſt-Indies, viz. Le Dauphine, Le Robuſte, and Le Zodiacque, of 74 guns each, having on board two regiments of ſoldiers."

A letter from Breſt, dated Auguſt 4th relates, "How dreadfully diſtreſſed the yard is for naval ſtores of all kinds, inſomuch that the work cannot go on in a regular manner. The new works muſt be at a ſtand for ſome time. If the Daniſh ſhips expected do not arrive, it will be impoſſible to have the ſhips deſigned for the Weſt-Indies out of dock by the time they ſhould be in the roads ready to ſail."

A letter from Amſterdam, of the 6th inſtant, mentions, that ſeveral merchant-ſhips at that port and the Texel, which had taken in cargoes for Peterſburgh and other ports in Ruſſia, have received orders not to ſail till they receive further inſtructions on that head.

A convention is ſettled between the Havannah and Jamaica, a particular article of which is, that all maſters of ſhips, chief mates, ſurgeons, and paſſengers, who may be taken in future, are to have their parole of honour, inſtead of being indiſcriminately thrown into priſon as heretofore.

A Captain of a ſhip arrived from Liſbon gives an account, that on his paſſage he ſaw a Spaniſh man of war on fire, that he hoiſted out his boat to their aſſiſtance, but before they could reach the ſhip the flames communicated to the powder-room, blew up the ſhip, and all on board periſhed.

As the Jamaica and Leeward Iſland convoys will keep ſo far to the northward, there is very little fear of their falling in with the combined fleet; for while Admiral Darby keeps the ſea, he will lie between the enemy and our commercial fleets.

The arrival of the Weſt India fleets will provide near 9000 ſeamen, which will equip ſix ſhips of the line, that will be ready for ſea about the time of their coming home.

The Daſhwood packet is hourly expected from the Leeward Iſlands, with diſpatches from Admiral Rodney, giving an account of the French fleet being gone either to St Vincent's, or America, to evade the hurricane months.

By the Jamaica packet we learn, that thirteen ſail of Dutch merchammen were arrived at St Domingo, in order to take the benefit of the French convoy from thence to Cadiz. This fleet is ſaid to conſiſt of near 200 ſail.

Yeſterday morning advices were received from France *per* private packet, by which we learn, that on the 28th ult. ſome diſpatches were received from Admiral le Graſſe at Martinico, which mention, that he had repaired the ſquadron, and intended to put to ſea in a few days. As Admiral Rodney had joined the Engliſh fleet, and being only *one ſhip* inferior to him in number, a general action was expected to enſue.

The ſick and wounded have been brought on ſhore from Admiral Parker's fleet, and carried to the naval hoſpital at Deal. Lieutenant Harrington, of the Fortitude, died on board that ſhip about one o'clock on Monday morning, of the wounds which he had received in the action. He was brought on ſhore in the evening, and interred in the chapel burying ground with all the honours of war.

The Dutch having laid an embargo on all outward-bound ſhips in the ports of Holland, accounts for our not having received any Dutch mails for near a fortnight. This detention is very diſagreeable to our politicians, who long to ſee the Dutch account of their late action with Vice-Admiral Parker.

The five hundred men which are gone from New York to Jamaica, are American refugees, who did not chuſe to bear arms in America during the conteſt, and therefore requeſted to be ſent to ſome other part.

The commercial houſes in Paris, concerned in the Eaſt India trade, are in poſſeſſion of part of the Government advices which the Count de Vergennes received lately from Mauritius. They ſay, "Sir Hector Munro took the field on the 28th of January, and on the 4th of February was encamped on the White Choultrie Plains, a few miles from Madras, with the 1ſt, 2d, 3d, and 4th battalions of European infantry, conſiſting of very near 3000 men; with all the forces belonging to his Majeſty of Great Britain. The Company's ſepoys conſiſted of ſeven brigades of 3000 men each, about 2000 cavalry, (black) and 300 European artillery; with this force the General proceeded towards Arcot, in order to meet Hyder Ally's army, which had re-entered the Carnatic, with intent to give him battle, (the monſoons being over.) The damages he has already done the Engliſh Company amounts to more than 1,700,000 l. Sterling."

Liſt of Eſtates and Incomes of ſome Public Gentlemen:

Lord North's	private eſtate,	*L.*	4,600
	public	—	6,000
Lord Hillſborough's	private	—	16,600
	public	—	7,000
Lord Stormont's	private	—	2,800
	public	—	7,000
Lord G. Germain's	private	—	3,000
	public	—	7,000
Lord Chancellor's	private	—	300
	public	—	9,000
Lord Amherſt's	private	—	1,400
	public	—	6,000
Lord Sandwich's	private	—	3,800
	public	—	8,000
Mr Rigby's	private	—	5,800
	public	—	46,000
Lord Southampton's	private	—	400
	public	—	4,000
Lord Mansfield's	private	—	7,000
	public	—	8,500
Lord Loughborough's	private	—	800
	public	—	6,500
Mr Welbore Ellis's	private	—	700
	public	—	15,000
Mr Jenkinſon's	private	—	300
	public	—	9,000

Extract of a letter from Deal, Auguſt 17.

"Yeſterday afternoon, between the hours of five and ſix o'clock, his Majeſty's ſhip Greyhound, in coming round the South Sand Head, ran on ſhore, and bulged; the officers and all the crew were ſaved by the Deal boats."

Extract of a letter from Chatham, Auguſt 17.

"About half after two o'clock this afternoon the guns were fired from Tilbury-Fort, as a ſignal of the approach of our Royal viſitors; and this evening his Majeſty, with the Prince of Wales, &c. arrived at Sheerneſs, where they are to ſleep on board the yachts.

"To-morrow his Majeſty, with the Prince and Lord Sandwich, will come on ſhore at the Dock Yard, where every preparation is made to receive them. A grand review of the four regiments in camp here, is to be made on Sunday or Monday by his Majeſty; and we are aſſured that he will not leave this place till Tueſday or Wedneſday. His Majeſty is alſo to take a view of the fortifications and ſhips building, &c. in this dock yard.

"Lord Amherſt arrived here this afternoon, and dined with ſeveral General Officers, at the Mitre Inn in this town.

"Edward Hunt, Eſq; Surveyor of the Navy, arrived here this morning, and waits to receive his Majeſty, &c.

"The Navy Board will arrive here to-morrow in the Chatham yacht, for the ſame purpoſe.

"Great crouds of people are hourly arriving here from the different parts of the country, to ſee the King and Prince of Wales."

Extract of a letter from Sheerness, August 16.

"The ships of Admiral Parker's squadron, which are arrived from the North Sea, have not suffered so much in their hulls as to require coming into dock, being all coppered; their chief damage is in their rigging; one or two of them will require some new masts and yards, which are preparing, with great expedition, to get them ready for service."

Extract of a letter from Kingston in Jamaica, June 27.

"This morning a Spanish advice-boat, bound from Hispaniola, was brought in here by the Viper privateer, by which we learn, that on the 16th inst. they had a severe shock of an earthquake, when the sea rose so high that the banks were broke down, and great part of the island was overflowed, and about 20 buildings were washed down; since which, a sickness has broke out amongst the inhabitants and soldiers, occasioned by the foulness of the air, and the stench which the sea left behind when it ran off the island, and many have died."

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated July 20, received by way of Flanders.

"The squadron which has for some time been sitting at this port, whose sailing was delayed by the burning of the frigate La Divine Grace, of 40 guns, has at length put to sea under the Admiral Don Sylva de Branco; it consists of one ship of 80, two of 66, two of 50, one of 38, and two of 24 guns, and will cruize for two months. The Russian Agent is providing necessaries for a fleet of that nation daily expected in the Tagus."

PRICE of STOCKS, Aug. 18.

Bank Stock, —	Ditto 1751, —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 73¼.	India Stock, —
3½ per cent. 1758, —	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. cap. 57½.	India Bonds, 5 s. prem.
3 per cent. red. con. 57⅞ a 58.	Exch. Bills, 4 a 6 s. prem.
5 per cent. 1726, —	Navy Bills, 11½ disc.
Long Ann. 16 15-16ths.	3 per cent. Scrip. 58¾.
— Ann. 1777, —	4 per cent. Scrip. 75.
Ditto 1778, 12¼ a 7-16ths.	Omnium, —
South Sea Stock, —	Lot. Tic. 13 l. 16 s. 6 d. a 17 s.
3 per cent. Old Ann. —	
Ditto New Ann. —	

WINDS at DEAL, Aug. 17. S. W.

PRICES of CORN at CORN EXCHANGE, Aug. 17.

Wheat, 25 a 47 s.	Boiling Peas, 28 s.
Rye, 18 a 21 s.	Tick Beans, 19 a 20 s.
Oats, 12 a 15 s.	Small ditto, 21 a 22 s. 6 d.
Barley, 14 a 16 s.	Tares, 20 a 25 s.
Malt, 24 a 26 s.	Flour, 40 s. per sack.
Grey Pease, 19 a 21 s.	Second sort, 38 s.
White ditto, 25 a 26 s.	Rape Seed, 16 l. per last.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Aug. 18.

"His Majesty's trip to the Nore, for the purpose of reviewing Admiral Parker's fleet, has given universal satisfaction to all ranks and distinctions of people, who concur in thinking it a very necessary act of the sovereign, to reward our seamen for the gallant conduct they have shewn, as well as to animate them in the pursuit of additional laurels.

"The behaviour of the King and Prince of Wales, on their arrival at Greenwich, and during their stay there, was remarkably gracious and condescending. The sovereign seemed for a while to forget the superiority of his station, and conversed with the Governor, and others, of the Hospital, with the greatest degree of affability and familiarity. The Prince of Wales discovered an equal share of complacency; and the acclamations of the people, upon their setting sail for the Nore, eminently discovered the impression of gratitude made upon them.

"The visit paid by his Majesty to the Nore, was first suggested to him by Lord Sandwich, for which his Majesty graciously thanked him, observing, at the same time, that nothing could give him greater pleasure, than to confer any mark of the Royal favour on those who should be found to distinguish themselves in the cause of their country, either in the land or naval service.

"Though it is very certain, that the combined fleet left Cadiz about the 22d of last month, their real destination engages a great deal of our speculation. It is by no means supposed to have in view an attack either against Gibraltar, Mahon, or Jamaica. The general opinion is, that it is intended to intercept the homeward-bound fleets from Jamaica and the Leeward Island, though how that can be worth their while is difficult to say, as Admiral Darby is out with a very formidable squadron, to convoy in those fleets, and would rather wish, than otherwise, to meet with the enemy. The most probable conjecture, therefore, is, that the Spaniards have only been induced to fit out a squadron by the French, merely to amuse them, and buoy up their hopes of success in some enterprise they never mean to enter upon.

"The Spaniards still continue to carry on their siege against Gibraltar, but though there is hardly a house standing in the place, it is not thought they will be able to take it. Authentic letters assure us, that though the inhabitants are in want of provision, there is in the garrison enough to hold them out for twelve months at least, before which time the Spaniards will have *wasted* all their *shot* and *ball*.

"We are assured from good authority, that the operations of war will be principally directed, in future, against the Dutch, as making a diversion greatly in the favour of Great Britain, and tending to shew Holland the necessity of a peace.

"Nothing new from Admiral Darby.

"The copper-sheathing of the men of war, which came so very much into practice lately, contributes greatly to the quickness of their sailing: But whenever a peace is concluded, and the ships are laid up, it must be all knocked off, or the consequence will be, that, in seven years, we shall scarce have a ship fit to go to sea; for, except the new-built ships, which are properly prepared for the purpose of being coppered, there is too much reason to fear its effects are bad."

Extract of another letter from London, Aug. 18.

"When the news of Admiral Parker's victory first arrived, many moderate people blamed the Lords of the Admiralty for letting him be so weak.

"As it was the first engagement with the Dutch, and as all the American orders, that were stopped by the commencement of the Dutch war, were to go north about under the protection of this fleet, Admiral Parker certainly should have been strong enough to fight the Dutch Admiral on equal terms at least; and Ministry was every where blamed on this account, and sometimes in very violent terms. But it now turns out, that all the ships bound for America were stopped after they were every way equipped for the voyage, and that two more ships of the line were instantly got ready to sail after the Dutch Admiral; and by this additional force he was supposed to be strong enough to drive Admiral Parker totally out of those seas, so that the American ships might safely set off under a frigate or two.

"As matters have turned out, the tables are turned on both the Mynheers and the Yankies: The first are left to a three or four months job to repair their damages; and the last are left full of European goods, and men eating their sea store; a most profitable way of trading surely!

"The report, that three more Dutch men of war were lost going into the Texel, came this day in a Prague print, as a report current at Ostend, and also in a private letter to a merchant, but it gained no credit; though it was generally allowed, that, from the good peppering they had got, if the Texel had been as far off as Admiral Keppel's lee shore, scarcely any one of the fleet would ever have reached it.

"Among the American ships now blocked up in Holland by the cruizers Admiral Parker left in the North Seas, there is an old Dutch man of war full of European goods, supposed to be the richest ship that ever sailed from Europe, and a ship whose cargo cost more than any ship that ever left England.—To explain this fully, the Congress having failed in all their attempts to have some indispensible articles for American markets, in the hardware and other branches of business manufactured in France and Holland, or having been served with such rubbish they could not use, were reduced to the necessity of having some good British stuff at last; and accordingly sent large orders for them to Holland, expressly to be of British manufactory, and some of the articles have gone a very round-about way, with a heavy freight and carriage and insurance on them, before they were shipped in Holland; but, at all events, the orders were to have them British manufacture, cost what it will."

Upon the 15th current, Mrs M'Leod of Geanies was safely delivered of a daughter.

A commission is come down, appointing Mr Benjamin Yule, baker in Edinburgh, his Majesty's Master Baker for Scotland.

We hear from Crieff, that in about a mile of the small water of Torret, near that town, there are no less than two paper, two oil, four meal, three lint, one rag, and six wauker, or fullers mills.

A very large water-wheel, within the house, is to actuate one of the paper and oil mills, at present building; the other paper and oil mills are under one roof also, but driven by distinct powers on the outside of the fabric.

Immediately below Crieff, and hard by the great northern road, a tannerie, on a large plan, is now erecting, and in very great forwardness.

Gibraltar, though one of the strongest fortresses in the world, as well by art as nature, is not so very impregnable as some people have represented it: On that part which faces the Spanish lines it cannot be assaulted, because that, besides the immense height of the rock, and the number and strength of the batteries, a lagoon lies immediately underneath them, which is of great depth and extent, and can be filled with water at pleasure, so as to render a near approach impossible: But at the south, between the town and Europa Point, which is about the space of a mile, there are two places convenient for landing; here, it is supposed, the Spaniards, if they have serious intentions of a vigorous attack, (which is hardly doubted, since their own Admiral has the command of the combined fleet) will commence their operations.

If the attack is made with judgment, and their fleet is not disturbed by a squadron sent to relieve Gibraltar, it is the opinion of the most intelligent persons well informed with the place, that, at the expence of 2000 men, that important garrison may be reduced; and, from all concurring matters, there is too much reason to fear the success of the Spaniards against it, circumstanced as Great Britain is at this time.

The intelligence of Ministry respecting the number and force of the Dutch fleet, which Admiral Parker was sent to intercept, would seem to have been very indifferent, as the Admiral concludes by saying, "The enemy's force was, I believe, much superior to what their Lordships (of the Admiralty) apprehended." When Cromwell was at war with Holland, he knew the exact number of the men of war he had to encounter, though they sometimes exceeded one hundred! Would he have been mistaken where only eight were to be sent out? The contest was obstinate and bloody. It shews what we have to expect from Belgic resentment and bravery. Both fleets, in a crippled state, lay looking at each other with dreadful caution: To see such floating, stately ruins, was an awful spectacle! Who but must lament the loss of so many brave men, without any thing decisive having been effected? But this seems of late to have unhappily distinguished most of our battles! The loss of the gallant Captain Macartney, and the fatal accident which befel the brave Captain Græme, are, what every admirer of true heroism must deeply feel.

As Governments in general are adapted to the provincial disposition of the subject, they more or less partake of the temper and genius of the people. The three estates of King, Lords, and Commons, are suited to the passions of the English, as they represent the power, the pride, and the spirit of freedom; three principles which were designed to unite in one harmonious system; but which, by the practices of profligate and unprincipled men, are exposed to the most violent discords and divisions.

Extract of a letter from Corke, Aug. 13.

"By letters from Barbadoes, dated the 1st of July, it appears, that the fleet which sailed hence under convoy of the Nymph, last April, from our West India islands, had arrived at Barbadoes the 20th of June, and were detained there by Sir George Rodney."

Extract of a letter from Waterford, Aug. 16.

"Thursday, a polacre and a lugger privateer were off this harbour; and, on Friday, the Nemesis frigate and Viper cutter sailed from Passage in search of them.

"At the time the Nemesis frigate and her cutter sailed on Friday morning last, there were three privateers off this coast, and, as we have heard nothing of the frigate since, presume she went for Cork, where she had orders to proceed to convoy a fleet for Spithead. Yesterday, four vessels were taken; and this day, the Hunter impress cutter brings an account that a cutter lies just off this harbour, in consequence of which the vessels ready for sea are stopped.—Such is the present defenceless state of this channel.

"The Iris, from this port, for Swansea, John Tedball master, is taken and sent to France. And the Union, Matthew Tedball master, from Cork, for Minehead, laden with bay yarn, skins, &c. is also taken and sent for France."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Aug. 17.

"Last Tuesday night, in a violent gale at S. S. W. a brig from Bourdeaux, laden with wine and brandy for this port, was drove on shore on the North Bull, near Sutton, where she is so much damaged, that it is feared she will be lost, but it is hoped the cargo will be saved.

"A detachment from the different corps of volunteers of this city went off yesterday evening to the above brig, to secure her from being plundered by the country people.

"The apprehensions conceived by many here, within these few days, for the fate of Gibraltar, have in a great measure subsided, by accounts received on Tuesday from Cork of a Portuguese vessel arrived near that, on the 17th of July last, he saw the combined fleets of France and Spain off Cape St Vincent, steering N. W. What gives great probability to this account is, the certainty that the French Domingo and Spanish Mexico fleets are on their way home, on board of which there is the greatest treasure that ever, perhaps, at one time crossed the Atlantic.

"A letter from Cadiz to a merchant of this city, by Saturday's mail, confirms, in a great measure, the accounts published in the foreign Gazettes of the disagreeable situation in which the incessant fire of the enemy had put the garrison, pent up in that fortress, with this additional circumstance, that the gun-boats, from their nocturnal station off the Old Mole, had lately enfiladed the works in such a manner that their shot had frequently taken place behind the parapets, where the besieged were cannonading the Spanish lines, in such a degree, that the Governor had ordered counterscarps to be raised at their backs to defend them."

Extract of a letter from Aberdeen, Aug. 20.

"Captain Dougal Lamont, of the Dispatch of Port Glasgow, who lately arrived here, has made oath before one of the Magistrates of this place, "That he sailed from Port Glasgow the twenty-third of July last, loaded with salt, and bound for Aberdeen: That, on the 2d of August current, his vessel was captured off Duncansbyhead, by the La Gloire privateer of Dunkirk; Peter L'Hermite master: That the deponent was carried on board said privateer, where a ransom-bill for three hundred and twenty-five guineas was presented to him to sign, but which he refused to do, affirming, that it was more than the value of the ship and cargo: That they refused to carry his vessel, saying, they wanted nothing but money. Depones, That one man laid hold of his arm, another put the pen into his hand, while a third presented two pistols to his breast, and threatened him with instant death, if he any longer persisted in not signing the bill; and that so he was violently compelled to subscribe the said bill for three hundred and twenty-five guineas sterling; and that afterwards the crew of the privateer plundered the deponent and his crew of several articles of their apparel and effects."

"Captain Lamont reports, that, owing to his ignorance of the French language, he was imposed upon, in regard to the number of days allowed him in his ransom-bill to go to port: The Captain of the privateer having told him he was to have 25; but, on being afterwards examined, it turned out, that 20 only were specified.

"Yesterday afternoon, a boy of the name of Souter, in pulling brambles on the hill above the Bridge of Don, fell down into the river, and was drowned.

"A shipmaster, who arrived last week from the Baltic, reports, that, on his passage, he met a vessel, on board of which one man had been killed and three wounded by a flash of lightning."

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

Aug. 22. Swift, Wishart, from Shetland, with kelp and fish.
Lady Francis, Pottinger, from Mulda, with tar and deals.
And several coasters, with grain, stones, coals, &c.

RUSSIAN MATTS FOR SALE. Apply to ALLAN, STEUART, AND CO. Leith.

THE MEDICINE
For the Cure of the Bite of a Mad Dog,
Prepared by WILLIAM HILL, Esq; of Ormskirk, Lancashire, and his Nephews Messrs *William Hill* and *James Berry*,
Is (by appointment)
SOLD by GEORGE REID, PRINTER,
At his house, bottom of Fisher's Land Close, Lawn-market, Edinburgh,
At 5s. 3d. each Dose, with proper Directions for its Application.

☞ The Public are requested to observe, That this Medicine is sold no where else in Edinburgh; and that each packet is sealed with Mr Hill's Coat of Arms, and signed by Mr James Berry.

As the accident for which this medicine is used, is of the most alarming nature, and serious in its consequence, the importance of obtaining it authentic must be obvious; and therefore every person having occasion for it is requested to be particular in observing that each packet is sealed and signed as above mentioned, as the surest means to avoid being imposed on by spurious preparations.

†† *This Medicine having been first discovered for the sake of the Human Species, and taken by them with uninterrupted success for near a century, several persons were desirous of giving it to* ANIMALS. *In compliance therefore, with their request, a similar medicine has been adapted for the Brute Creation, which may be had as above,* price 5s. 3d. *the dose, with proper directions.*

Of GEO. REID *may also be had,*
PECTORAL BALSAM of HONEY,
For CONSUMPTIONS, COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, &c. so frequent at this Season.

THE experience of near thirty years, in which this valuable medicine has been taken, with success, by an incredible number of people, is the best proof that possibly can be exhibited in its favour.—The superior virtue it possesses over every other hitherto invented, in the cure of Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Catarrhs, Asthmas, and Consumptions, is universally acknowledged. This has induced mean and interested persons to attempt counterfeits, with which they have sometimes imposed upon the unwary. The Public are therefore respectfully acquainted, that the genuine medicine is sold, by appointment of Sir John Hill's Executrix, in bottles, 3s. each, with bills of directions, by GEORGE REID Printer, at his house, bottom of Fisher's Land Close, Lawn-market, and no where else in Edinburgh.

The Balsam of Honey, within these few years, has been found useful in other diseases; such as the Gravel, Chlic, and Boil. It may be taken at all times; nor are any particular rules of life necessary. It is particularly recommended at this season, as it cures a common cold in a few hours; and, if it be in the power of medicine to stop the ravage of that cruel disease, the Consumption, which cuts off such numbers of our youth, this Balsam will effect it.

ALSO,
ALL SIR JOHN HILL's OTHER MEDICINES.

Of whom also may be had,
FREEMAN's ANTISCORBUTIC BITTER DROPS, price 3s. the bottle.——N. B. Any person who takes half a dozen bottles together, will have them at 15s.
The CYPRIAN PREVENTIVE, price 10s. 6d. each, in bottle of powder.
Edinburgh SYPHILITIC ANTIDOTE, 5s. the small, and 10s. 6d. the large bottle.
CHINESE LOTION, price 5s. the bottle.

A Correſpondent obſerves, from the reſolves of the rebel Congreſs of the 21ſt of Sept. laſt, the number of troops each of the thirteen provinces were to raiſe for the ſervice of the current year, will amount to forty-nine regiments of infantry, and that the quota

For Georgia is	1
North Carolina	4
South Carolina	2
Maryland	5
Virginia,	8
20 regiments of nine companies each, and each company of non-commiſſioned officers and privates to be 64 men, make	*Men.* 11,520
Virginia, 1 regiment of artillery, to conſiſt of nine companies, each company to be completed with 65 men, is	585
Virginia, alſo 2 regiments of cavalry, each regiment to conſiſt of ſix troops, and each troop 64 men, is	768

Add to this, that from the conſequences of Lord Cornwallis's ſucceſs and junction with the force in Virginia, he would probably make himſelf maſter of the provinces of Virginia and Maryland, and the additional ſtrength he will receive from the five above-mentioned provinces, together with the reinforcements ſent from England, we cannot compute a loſs, or a reduction in their ſtrength, to the rebels in men, for the preſent campaign, leſs than 20,000, and that it will follow of courſe, that the royal army will receive additional ſtrength, or leſs to cope with in the field, in the ſame number of men.—If it be urged in favour of the rebels, that their militia will make up thoſe deficiencies, our correſpondent's reply is, their militia (from the experience we have had of their ſervice in the field) are not to be depended upon; for it is evident, from the two laſt victories gained by Lord Cornwallis, where he engaged with their militia in conjunction with their regulars, that he fought with nearly five to one againſt him; and that their militia have no better ſtomachs for fighting, than qualifications for the field; for if five years are not ſufficient for training men to arms, and not bringing them to obey the orders of their officers, it is not likely they will ever be fit for the field, to be depended on.

SEQUESTRATIONS *by the* COURT *of* SESSION.

John Fairie, late of Farm.
James Kirk and Charles Alexander, both in Croalchapel.
John Wyſe vintner in Falkirk.

GREENOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

Aug. 18. Lively privateer, Niven, from a cruize.

SAILED,

Janet and Jean, Smith, for Dublin, with coals.
Friendſhip, M'Arthur, for Belfaſt, with ditto.

THE Lord Provoſt and Magiſtrates give notice to the Inhabitants of this City, That there are a number of Girls, from the age of ten to fifteen years, known by the name of CALMSTONE GIRLS, many of whom, under pretence of ſelling ſtuff for whitening hearthſtones, ſtairs, &c. get admittance into people's houſes, from whence they ſteal many valuable articles.—It is therefore recommended to heads of families, to order their ſervants not to buy any Calmſtone from girls, or allow them to come into their houſes; as not only their property, but alſo the morals of their children, are in danger from theſe abandoned creatures.

The Magiſtrates have given orders to the proper officers to apprehend ſuch of theſe girls as are found ſtrolling in the ſtreets. This is all that can be done at preſent, till a plan for a Bridewell, now in agitation, can be completed.

Council-Chamber, Edinburgh, 21ſt Auguſt 1781.

LEITH, AUGUST 18. 1781.

YESTERDAY the GRAMMAR-SCHOOL of South Leith, under the charge of Mr John Wilſon, was examined, previous to the uſual vacation, in preſence of the Miniſters, Magiſtrates, and a number of principal Inhabitants. The ſeveral Claſſes gave ſpecimens of their acquaintance with the Principles of Grammar, and of their knowledge of the Latin Language and Roman Antiquities, to the entire ſatisfaction of all the gentlemen preſent. They, therefore, think themſelves called upon to approve, in this public manner, of Mr Wilſon's method of teaching, and to recommend him, in the warmeſt manner, as one every way qualified for his office, and deſerving encouragement.

THOMAS SCOTT.
JOHN LOGAN.

DESERTED

From the Camp near Dunbar, on the 20th current,

JOHN NIMMO, Soldier in the Light Infantry Company of the South Fencible Regiment, aged twenty-one, 5 feet 7 inches high, brown hair, brown complexion, black eyes, with a ſmall mark of a grape on his forehead; born in Hampſhire, but bred a ſhoemaker in Edinburgh; had on when he went off, his full regimentals.

Whoever apprehends the ſaid deſerter, ſhall have One Guinea over the allowance by act of Parliament, on applying to any officer of that regiment.

AN ENSIGNCY TO BE SOLD.

TO be SOLD by Private Bargain, AN ENSIGNCY in the 82d or Duke of Hamilton's Regiment, at preſent in America.

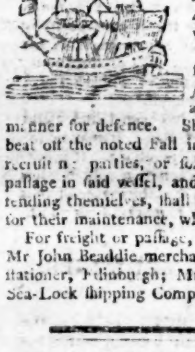
Apply to Harry Davidſon writer in Edinburgh.

TO BE SOLD,

A SURGEONCY of a Regiment of Horſe upon the Iriſh Eſtabliſhment.—For particulars, apply to William Chalmers writer in Edinburgh.

Not to be repeated.

FOR LONDON,



THE Brigantine SEA-LOCK PACKET, WILLIAM SIMPSON Maſter, preſently lying at the harbour of SEA LOCK taking in goods, and will be ready to ſail by the 4th of September next, with or without convoy.

The veſſel has excellent accommodation for paſſengers; burden 200 tons, mounts 18 *ſix and four pounders, moſtly long guns*, with men anſwerable; and is fitted out in a moſt complete manner for defence. She is a ſtout veſſel, and excellent ſailer, and beat off the noted Fall in her laſt voyage from London.—All ſailors, recruiting parties, or ſoldiers on furlow, who are willing to take their paſſage in ſaid veſſel, and will engage with the Captain to aſſiſt in defending themſelves, ſhall be entitled to their paſſage *gratis*, upon paying for their maintenance, which ſhall in no inſtance exceed 10 s. *St.* each.

For freight or paſſage, apply to Mr John Gibſon agent at Glaſgow; Mr John Beaddie merchant, Leith; Mr James Simpſon bookſeller and ſtationer, Edinburgh; Mr Robert Brown merchant, Falkirk; or to the Sea-Lock ſhipping Company, at Sea Lock.

Charleſtown, 20th May 1781.

NOTICE is hereby given, That all perſons any way indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM JAMIESON deceaſed, late of New York, merchant, are deſired to pay their reſpective balances to the ſubſcribers, reſiding in Charleſtown, South Carolina, without delay. And all thoſe who have any demand againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to ſend in their accompts, properly atteſted, to

JOHN MORRIS,
ARCH. CAMPBELL, } Adminiſtrators.

WHEREAS intimation was ſometime ago given, both in the public papers, and alſo by letter, to thoſe ſtanding indebted to the eſtate of the deceaſed Mr ROBERT SYM clerk to the ſignet, to pay the ſums reſpectively owing by them, to James Thomſon writer to the ſignet, as being empowered to receive the ſame: AND WHEREAS few or none have yet made payment in terms of the above intimation:—This additional notice is therefore given, requeſting Mr Sym's debtors, without delay, to order payment of what they reſpectively owe, otherwiſe recourſe will immediately be had to legal compulſitors.

SALE of FURNITURE, &c. in FIFE.

TO be SOLD, by roup, at Lathrisk, near Falkland, upon Tueſday the 28th current, and the following days of that week, beginning each day at ten o'clock,

THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE in the houſe of LATHRISK, conſiſting of Mounted Beds, blankets, Tables, Chairs, Drawers, Glaſſes, Bed and Table Linen, Table and Tea China, Silver Plate, &c. &c.: ALSO, to be ſold, Red and White Wines and Rum in bottles, and a number of excellent Guns and Piſtols, with a variety of articles in the brew-houſe and waſhing-houſe.

KELSO RACES, 1781.

TO be RUN FOR, over Caverton Edge, near Kelſo, on Tueſday the 9th October 1781, FIFTY POUNDS, by actual hunters of laſt ſeaſon, which have not been in ſweats between the 10th of February and the 10th of May of the ſaid year, and have never won an advertiſed 50 l. plate; to carry 12 ſtone Engliſh, the beſt of three four-mile heats; to pay two guineas entrance, and the winner to pay one guinea towards drums, colours, and other expences; and ſuch horſes, &c. as ſhall ſtart for the above purſe, ſhall be certified at the time of entrance to have been real hunters the laſt ſeaſon, under the hand or hands of the proprietors of ſuch hounds as they have hunted with.

On Wedneſday the 10th October, FIFTY POUNDS, by four year olds, five year olds, ſix year olds, and aged horſes.——Four year olds to carry 7 ſtone 12 lib; five year olds 8 ſtone 10 lib.; ſix year olds 9 ſtone 4 lib.; aged 9 ſtone 8 lib. A winner of one 50 l. this year to carry 3 lib. extra; a winner of two 50 l. this year to carry 5 lib. extra; and a winner of a King's 100 l. this year 5 lib. extra; the beſt of three four-mile heats. Two guineas entrance; the winner to pay one guinea towards drums, colours, and other expences.

On Thurſday the 11th October, A MAIDEN PLATE, for all ages, the beſt of three four mile heats; to carry the following weights:

Four year olds, 7 ſt. 12 lib.	Six year olds, 9 ſt. 4 lib.
Five year olds, 8 ſt. 10. lib.	Aged, 9 ſt. 8 lib.

Two guineas entrance; the winner to pay one guinea towards drums, colours, and other expences.

The horſes to be entered on Monday the 8th, at the Croſs Keys, betwixt the hours of ten and twelve in the forenoon.

No tent or hut to be erected on the ground by any perſon, unleſs he pay half a guinea towards the plates.

Three reputed running horſes to enter for the Wedneſday's and Thurſday's plates, or no race without the conſent of the ſtewards. No winning horſe can ſtart for a ſecond plate that week, without the conſent of the ſtewards. All the plates to be run for by the King's plate articles.

Ordinaries and Aſſemblies at the Croſs Keys, as uſual.

Diſputes, if any ariſe, to be determined by

LORD HADDO,
WM NISBET, Eſq;
ROBERT BAIRD, Eſq; } Stewards.

By Order of the Honourable
COMMISSIONERS of his MAJESTY's CUSTOMS.

There is to be expoſed to public SALE, in the Cuſtom houſes of the ports, upon the reſpective days after mentioned, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon each day,

THE following GOODS, lately condemned in his Majeſty's Court of Exchequer:

FOR HOME CONSUMPTION,

LEITH, Saturday, 25th Auguſt 1781.—69½ libs. fine, and 58 libs. coarſe Black Tea; 121 libs. Coffeeberries; 82 gallons Geneva; 43 galls. Rum; 58 galls. Aquavitæ; 203 libs. Sweet Almonds; and 4 Hhds. Red French Wine.

ALLOA, Monday, 27th Auguſt 1781.—7½ Gallons Geneva.

MONTROSE, Tueſday, 28th Auguſt 1781.—8¼ Gallons Aquavitæ; 12 lib. weight of Counterfeit Halfpence, to be defaced.

INVERNESS, Wedneſday, 29th Auguſt 1781.—15 Gallons Rum; 6 gallons Brandy.

GREENOCK, Thurſday, 30th Auguſt 1781.—4 Cwt. 2 qrs. and 6 libs. Brown Sugar; 148 yards Poplins; and 104 libs. Starch.

STRANRAER, Friday, 31ſt Auguſt 1781.—240¾ Galls. Rum; 394 libs. Coffee Beans; 33 libs. Raw Sugar; a Boat, and Furniture of a Boat; with ſeveral articles Saddlery Ware.

Scurvy, Gout, Rheumatiſm, Nervous Complaints, &c.

SPILSBURY's DROPS,

Remarkable for curing by a few Bottles,

Prepared at his Diſpenſary, Mount-Row, Weſtminſter Bridge, Surrey.

An EXTRACT from Meſſ. Simmons and Kirby's Kentiſh Gazette, July 7. 1781.

☞ Every additional proof of the efficacy of a medicine may be conſidered as a matter of conſolation to the afflicted. We have now before us a letter from a reſpectable perſon, an inhabitant of a principal town in this county, to the proprietor, of which the following is an extract:

SIR,

I AM compelled by gratitude, as well as by inclination, to pay you that tribute which is due to your great merit.—My wife, in the beginning of laſt ſummer, had a ſcorbutic leproſy, and applied to our apothecary, who ordered her a diet-drink, which ſhe took a conſiderable time, but without its deſired effect. But on hearing of your Drops, determined to give them fair trial: They had a moſt aſtoniſhing effect. The palm of the left hand was an entire ſore, covered like the bark of a tree, and producing very offenſive matter. The right hand was beginning with the ſame ſymptoms; the head was likewiſe covered with a ſcurf. In taking your Drops three months, not the leaſt traces were to be ſeen.

Any perſon deſirous of further information, may receive it at the Printing Office, where the original letter may be ſeen.

The Drops are packed in bottles of 4 s. 7 s. and one Guinea, with folio bills, *&c.* Alſo the Proprietor's Treatiſe on the Scuvyr, Gout, Diet, and Remedy, of which the Reviews are laviſh in praiſe thereof, may be had, price 2 s. 6 d. octavo, or a peruſal gratis. It contains the particulars of Seventy Cures.

Sold by Mr CHARLES ELLIOT, Bookſeller, Edinburgh.

Alexander Thomſon, Aberdeen.
W. Sharp, Invernes.
J. Gillies, Perth.
E. Wilſon, Dumfries.
G. Elliot, Kelſo.
James Duncan, Glaſgow.

PRESERVATION OF GAME.

THE EARL OF HYNDFORD,
Sir George Suttie,
Mr Macdoual of Logan,
Dr Shaw of Preſton,
Mr Buchan Hepburn,
Mr Cadell of Cockenzie,
Mr Mackenzie of Seton,
Mr Waugh of St Germans,
Mr Glaſſell of Longniddry,

Having reſolved to preſerve the GAME on their ſeveral eſtates in East Lothian, hope that no perſon will ſhoot or kill Game thereon, without leave from the proprietor. All poachers and unqualified perſons will be proſecuted with the utmoſt rigour of law.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Britiſh Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 29th Auguſt current, at five o'clock afternoon, when the ſubjects will certainly be ſold at what they will yield,

All and haill, a TACK for Three Hundred and thirty years yet to run, of the Mills called *Collington Barley Mills*, Houſes, Kiln, Aqueducts, and others lately built thereon by Campbell Halyburton, which are all new, and in excellent order, together with the haugh-land, braes, and others belonging thereto, pleaſantly ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the Water of Leith, a little below Collington Kirk, with good acceſs from Edinburgh and the adjacent country. There is a good well finiſhed houſe, fit to accommodate a genteel family at the Mills, beſides ſervants houſes, ſtable, and other conveniencies.

The title-deeds and articles of roup are to be ſeen in the hands of Thomas Rattray writer in Edinburgh.

SALE of the YORK BUILDING COMPANY's ESTATES.

TO be SOLD by public auction, by authority of the Lords of Council and Seſſion, within the Parliament-houſe of Edinburgh, on Friday 15th February next, between the hours of four and ſix afternoon, the following ESTATES, belonging to the YORK BUILDING COMPANY:

I. The Lands and Barony of BELHELVIE, lying in the county of Aberdeen, whereof the proven free rent is 956 l. 15 s. 10 d. 10-12ths ſterling; and the upſet price, at 24 years purchaſe, is 22,963 l. 1 s. 8d.

II. The LANDS in the pariſhes of Fettereſſo and Dunnottar, in the county of Kincardine, belonging to the York Building Company, (except the Village of Stonchaven). The proven free rent of theſe lands is 796 l. 8 s. 8d. 8-12ths; and the upſet price, at 25 years purchaſe, (after deducing 500 merks, allowed to be retained for redeeming a wadſet poſſeſſed by James Wood, and found to be redeemable for that ſum), is 19,883 l. 2 s. 6 d. ſterling.

III. The Lordſhip and Barony of LEUCHARS and others, belonging to the York Building Company, lying in the county of Fife, whereof the proven free rent is 737 l. 19 s. 5 d. 11-12ths ſterling; and the upſet price, at 23 years purchaſe, is 16,973 l. 8 s. 4 d. 1-12th ſterling.

Conſiderable graſſums were paid by the tenants of theſe three eſtates, not eſtimated in the above rental thereof; the particulars whereof will be ſeen from the ſcheme of the ſale.

IV. The Lordſhip and Eſtate of KILSYTH, lying in the counties of Stirling and Dunbarton, under leaſe to Mr Campbell of Shawfield, at the rent of 500 l. free of all deductions. The upſet price, at 25 years purchaſe, is 12,500 l.

All theſe eſtates will be divided into ſmaller lots, whereof the particulars will be hereafter advertiſed.

Copies of the rentals, and prepared ſcheme of the ſales, with ſurveys and plans of the eſtates, to be ſeen in the hands of Alexander Mackenzie writer to the ſignet; and the prepared ſtate of the ſale, and articles of roup, may be ſeen at the office of Keith Dunbar, depute clerk of ſeſſion.

SALE OF LANDS IN GALLOWAY.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Blair's Arms Inn, at Kirkcudbright, on Friday the 2d of November next, betwixt the hours of twelve and one afternoon,

ALL and WHOLE the LANDS of OVER, MIDDLE, and NETHER AIRDS; comprehending the BENNANHILL, the Ferry-boat of the Roan and Brocklock Meadow as pertinents of the ſaid lands; the Fiſhings of Salmon in cruives and draughts on the waters of Dee and Kenn, lying within the pariſh of Kells and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright: ALSO, All and Whole the Two and a half Merk Land of AIRIE, of old extent, with the pertinents thereof, lying within the pariſh of Balmaghie, and ſtewartry foreſaid.

The preſent free rent of the Lands and Boat is 734 l. 2 d. 1-3d; of which the Over and Middle Airds pay 55 l. 11 s. 1 d. 1-3d, on a tack which is current for eight years after Whitſunday next; but, on the expiring of that tack, theſe lands will give a very conſiderable addition of rent.

The Lands all hold of the Crown for payment of a feu-duty of 21 l. 3 s. 4 d. yearly, and entitle the proprietor to a vote for a member of Parliament in the ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright.

The title-deeds and articles of roup are to be ſeen in the hands of Hugh Corrie writer to the ſignet; and any perſon wanting to view the lands, or to treat for a private bargain, will apply to the proprietor at the houſe of Airds.

It is requeſted, that the Creditors of Mr Macghie of Airds will tranſmit exact notes of their debts to the ſaid Hugh Corrie; and that they will meet at Kirkcudbright, on Friday the 26th of October, at eleven o'clock before noon, to concert the moſt ſpeedy and leaſt expenſive meaſures for their payment.

SALE OF LANDS IN ARGYLE-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the houſe of George Herſington vintner in *Inverary*, on Friday the 21ſt September next, between the hours of twelve mid-day and one in the afternoon, in the Lots after mentioned,

LOT I.

The LANDS of DRUMFIN, GARTNAGRENOCH, DAILL, and CRAIGLASS, lying in the pariſh of Knapdale.

LOT II.

The SUPERIORITY of the Lands of STRONALBANOCH, BALNAKEIL, and KEILLS; which ſuppriority affords a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament.

LOT III.

The LANDS of the TWO KIRNANS, KINLOCHLEAN, FERNOCH, CARRAN, ACHALICK, AUCHADAHARLY, DARINERINOCH, DARINACARDOCH; and LAUG:—Alſo, the LANDS of BALMORE, and Salmon-fiſhing thereto belonging on the water of Add; the LANDS of KILMICHAEL, SUCCOTH, and LETTERNAMOLT, with the SUPERIORITY of the Lands of GLASVAR, BARMULLOCH, and ARILOCHENOCH, all lying in the pariſh of Kilmichael of Glaſſarie. The ſuperiority and property lands in this lot holding immediately of the Crown, afford one qualification to vote for a member of Parliament.

The lands are of great extent; from their ſituation very capable of improvement; and the Woods upon them, which are in a thriving condition, of conſiderable value; and the lands hold partly of the Crown, and partly of ſubjects ſuperior.

The conditions of ſale and writings will be ſhown by ALLAN MACDOUGALL writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh; to whom, or to Peter Murdoch, Eſq; merchant in Glaſgow, thoſe intending to become purchaſers, and who are deſirous of further information, may apply.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN and THOMAS ROBERTSON, and ſold at their Printing-houſe in the PARLIAMENT-CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in. This Paper is regularly publiſhed every Monday, Wedneſday, and Saturday.——The price as follows: *viz.* 46 *s. 6 d. per annum*, when ſent by poſt: 40 *s. 6 d.* when ſent to any houſe in this city or ſuburbs; 37 *s. 6 d.* when called for at the Printing-houſe; and a ſingle paper 3 *d.*